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SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

MINERS PLEDGE INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION; MINES REPORT IMPROVEMENT

 $/\widetilde{ ext{Numbers}}$ in parentheses refer to appended sources. ${ extstyle 7}$

A Hain-hua dispatch from Mokden reports that in a safety-emulation challenge to the nation the Shin Yu-nai team at the Hsi-an Coal Mine, winners of the Northeast Production Safety Flag, pledged to maintain a monthly production efficiency rate of 92 percent and to exceed the yearly production quota by 5 percent. Accepting the challenge, the Ma Feng-ching team at the Hsi-shan Coal Mine pledged that they would complete their quotes on schedule, exceed the yearly production quota by 5 percent, and raise production efficiency to 85 percent from its present level of 77 percent. (1)

Fesponding to the Resist America, Aid Korea Movement, the Ssu-k'uang and The king coal miners in Shansi Province have reised production efficiency, reduced production costs, and effected tremendous savings in materials. January production efficiency at the Ssu-kauang Mine was rated at 0.56 ton; in April, this figure rose to 0.7527 ton. In the same period, production efficiency at the To king Mine rose from 0.7099 ton to 0.8 ton. April production costs fell 9.4 percent below the minimum quote at Ssu k uang and 9.8 percent below the minimum quota at Yu-kung.(2)

The Ministry of Fuel Industry, Central People's Government, reports that the application of new methods has greatly increased production at China's coal mines. As of October 1950, 55.6 percent of the mines under the jurisdiction of the Northeast Goal Mining Control Bureau had instituted new methods, which accounted for 76 percent of the total coal output. Within this amount, 26 percent was produced by the use of coal cutters. The Hao-kang, Hsi-an, Chi-hsi, and Fou hain mines were the leaders in this revolutionary production method.

Revolutionary techniques at the state-operated coal mines within China Proper were first adopted in the latter half of 1950. At that time, Ta-t'ung, Huai han. Shan tung, and Feng-feng were the only mines which took up the experiment with any serious intent. In December 1950, the output at the Ta-t'ung,

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Psatinas, and Shan-tung mines, through the use of these new methods, amounted to 0.1% percent of the national production. New mining methods were adopted at the Fing-halang Coal Mine in the Central and South China District in the last quarter of 1950.

Since the adoption of new mining methods, the following achievements have been noted

- 1. Reduction in casualties. By the final quarter of 1950, the fatality rate had fallen 76 α percent, and the injury rate, 43.6 percent, from the first-quarter figure. There have been no deaths at Location 150 of the Hao-kang Mine during the past year.
- 2. Increase in recovery, extension of productive life of mine shafts, and reduction in waste of national resources. By raising the rate of recovery, various Northeast mines in 1950 spared the nation a possible loss of 3 million tons of coal. Reduction of coal waste at the mining face has also eliminated losses from spontaneous combustion.
- 3 Increase in production efficiency and reduction in material waste. In 1950, the nation's state-operated mines saved 6.7 million man-hours. The average 1950 reduction in the use of timber, based on the 1949 figure, was 5.86 percent for North and East China and 31.64 percent for the Northeast.
- 4. Improvement in revolutionary production ideology and in the suppression of conservatism among the technicians.

The Second (oal-Mining Conference, held in April 1951, set the following vital goals: (1) to increase mechanization and adopt revolutionary methods, with the aid of Soviet specialists, (2) to improve installation and maintenance of overhead, (3) to use air hammers to exploit schistose strata, (4) to strengthen technical controls, (5) to organize a program to educate the miners in over-all mechanized production, and (6) to set up or reconstruct factories for the manufacture of mining machinery and to arrange proper distribution of machinery for the exploitation and transport of coal.(3)

A general report from Chi-an, Kiangs: Province, indicates that coal production at the Tien-ho Coal Mine has risen as a result of the recent patriotic emulation movements. Workers have also affected a considerable saving in the materials and time required to repair machinery.(4)

SOURCES

- 1. Tai yuan, Shansi Jih pao, 19 May 51
- 2. Ibid., 22 May 51
- 3. Felping, Jen min Jin pao, 23 May 51
- h. Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 12 May 51

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